



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name: Petrol Up
Other Names: Smith Lubricants Petrol Power Up Plus Non Flammable Liquid
Recommended Use: Highly Effective Fuel Injector Cleaner and Fuel System Treatment Formulated and Manufactured in Australia. Suitable for Automotive, Light Commercial, Heavy-Duty, Mining, Marine and Stationary Engines
Supplier: Smith Lubricants
Street Address: 26 Hall Street
Texas, Queensland 4385
AUSTRALIA
Telephone Number: +61 427 274 152

2. Product Information

Petrol Up is an Extremely Effective Detergent Based Fuel Injector Cleaner and Fuel Treatment Suitable for Diesel and Petrol Engines.

Petrol Up Efficiently Removes Carbon Build-up from Pistons and Valves.

Petrol Up Lubricates the Fuel System Components Providing Vastly Improved Fuel Burn Profiles, Improving Fuel Efficiency and Power.

Petrol Up Reduces Moisture in Tanks and the Fuel System Preventing Scale Build-up of Harmful Organic and Non-Organic Matter in Fuel Lines and Storage Tanks.

Petrol Up incorporates an active biocide ingredient. Petrol Up Contains No Hydrocarbons, is Non-Corrosive and Non-Flammable.

Petrol Up Can be used in Fuel Injected Systems with Diesel or Petrol and is Safe for use in Carbureted Fuel Systems



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3. Directions For Use

Initial Dose	AC-20 Vol	Fuel Vol
Automotive	200ml	60L
Light Commercial	1L	100L
Mining, Marine, PowerGeneration	10L	1000L
Fuel Storage Tank Treatment	10L	1000L

Regular /Ongoing Treatment	AC-20 Vol	Fuel Vol
Automotive	20ml	60L
Light Commercial	100ml	100L
Mining, Marine, PowerGeneration	1L	1000L
Fuel Storage Tank Treatment	1L	1000L

4. Product Codes/Quantities

Available AC-20	Pack Size	Pack	Quantity
A/AC20/350	350ml	Bottle	Carton (12)
A/AC20/5	5L	Bottle	Carton (4)
A/AC20/20	20L	Cube	
A/AC20/200	200L	Drum	
A/AC20/1000	1000L	IBC	

Ingredients	CAS Number	Proportion
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	>60%w/
C12-C15 alcohol ethoxylate	68131-39-5	10-30%w/w
Ingredients determined to be non-hazardous at concentrations present	various	To 100%w/w

NOTE: *Ingredients determined not to be hazardous are present in concentrations that do not exceed the relevant cut-off concentrations as found from Safe Work Australia: Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a hazardous substance as defined in the Safe Work Australia publication "Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances", or have been found NOT to meet the criteria of a dangerous substance as defined in the GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS7). Listed ingredients may be below the cut-off concentrations for classification as hazardous, but are listed for information purposes and for additive effects.*

5. FIRST AID MEASURES

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.



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Inhalation:

Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs, immediately remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin and hair thoroughly with running water. This material can be absorbed through the skin with resultant toxic effects. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.

Eye Contact:

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Ingestion:

Rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek immediate medical assistance.

Medical attention and special treatment:

Treat symptomatically. Show this SDS to the medical practitioner.

6. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Combustible liquid. Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.

Extinguishing Media

Fine water spray, normal foam, dry agent (carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder).

Fire Fighting

On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon . Fire fighters to wear self-contained breathing apparatus and suitable protective clothing if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. May form flammable vapour mixtures with air. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Keep containers cool with water spray.

Flash Point:

68-70 °C (Tag closed cup)

7. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency procedures:

Shut off all possible sources of ignition. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contact. Avoid breathing in vapours. Contain - prevent run off into drains and waterways. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services

8. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Classified as a C1 (COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID) for the purpose of storage and handling, in accordance with the requirements of AS 1940. Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements. This material is a Scheduled Poison S6 and must be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant regulations

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from foodstuffs. Do not store in aluminium or galvanised containers nor use die-cast zinc or aluminium bungs; steel bungs should be used. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for leaks.

9. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits:

National Occupational Exposure Limits, as published by SAFework AUSTRALIA:

Time-weighted Average (TWA): None established for product.

- 2-Butoxyethanol: 20ppm, (96.9 mg/m³)

Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): None established for product.

- 2-Butoxyethanol: 50 ppm, (242 mg/m³)

Ventilation:

Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below Workplace Exposure Standards. Vapour heavier than air - prevent concentration in hollows or sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces where vapour may have collected. Keep containers closed when not in use.



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Personal Protective Equipment:

Use good occupational work practice. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends upon the degree and nature of exposure. The following protective equipment should be available;

Eye Protection:

Safety glasses with full face shield should be used for handling concentrate in quantity, cleaning up spills, decanting, etc. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications

Hand Protection:

Wear gloves of impervious material such as butyl rubber, natural latex, neoprene, PVC and nitrile – to handle in quantity, clean up spills, decanting, etc. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection:

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. rubber or plastic apron, sleeves, boots and cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist are recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Respirator:

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

10. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Non-viscous liquid
Appearance	Pink
Odour	Mild Ether like
pH	8.5-9.5 neat

Specific Gravity	0.90-0.92 @ 25°C
Boiling Point	171-173.5 °C
Freezing Point	-74.8°C
Vapour Pressure	0.8-1.0 hPa @ 20°C
Vapour Density	Not available
Flash Point	68-70 °C (tag closed cup)
Flammable Limits	1.1-10.6% v/v
Water Solubility	Miscible in all proportions
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	>70% v/v
Per Ent Volatile	~80% v/v
Viscosity	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available



11. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid:	Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Excessive heat will lead to accelerated oxidative degradation. Contact with aluminium or alloys containing aluminium may result in alcoholate formation with subsequent evolution of hydrogen. May form peroxides in the presence of air.
Incompatible materials:	Incompatible with strong oxidising agents, aluminium, aluminium alloys, copper, copper alloys, neoprene, natural rubber, bases, amine, ammonia, acid chlorides.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Oxides of carbon.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION



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No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the product is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Ingestion: Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting and central nervous system depression. If the victim is showing signs of central system depression (like those of drunkenness) there is greater likelihood of the patient breathing in vomit and causing damage to the lungs.

Eye contact: Concentrated product causes severe eye irritation. Eye contact with concentrate will cause stinging, blurring, tearing. Contact with concentrated product may cause serious eye damage.

Skin contact: Contact with skin will result in irritation. Will have a degreasing action on the skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis. Can be absorbed through the skin. Effects can include those described for 'INGESTION'.

Inhalation: Breathing in vapour may produce respiratory irritation. Breathing in high concentrations can produce central nervous system depression, which can lead to loss of co-ordination, impaired judgement and if exposure is prolonged, unconsciousness.

Chronic exposure Available evidence from animal studies indicate that repeated or prolonged exposure to this material could result in effects on the liver and kidneys . Available evidence suggests that repeated or prolonged exposure can result in blood changes (red blood cell haemolysis).

Toxicology Information Acute toxicity Category 4. Oral LD50 (ATE calculated): 673 - 1796 mg/kg. Studies indicate older animals are more susceptible to haemolytic effects than younger animals. This may contribute to the large variation observed in oral and dermal values. Long term exposure to 2-butoxyethanol can cause blood changes, including anaemia, in rats. Both 2-butoxyethanol and its metabolite, butoxyacetic acid, can



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cause breakdown of red blood cells, however, in vitro and in vivo tests have shown that human red blood cells are comparatively insensitive to this effect. Animal studies have shown that exposure to 2-butoxy ethanol during pregnancy produced no teratogenic effects in the offspring. In the rat, foetotoxic effects were only observed at concentrations that also produced maternal toxicity (ie 200 ppm). Also, 2-butoxy ethanol did not produce testicular atrophy in male rats. Not genotoxic in a range of in vitro studies.

Carcinogen Status

SAFEWORK AUSTRALIA

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by Safework Australia.

NTP

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by NTP.

IARC

No significant ingredient is classified as carcinogenic by IARC.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT-single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation. High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

Avoid contaminating waterways.

Aquatic toxicity:

Acute Aquatic Toxicity Category 2

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.

Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE calculated) LC50: 8.2 – 8.4 mg/L.

Acute Aquatic Toxicity Product (at use dilution 1:100 rinse)

Not harmful to aquatic life. LC50 > 100mg/L.

Acute Aquatic Toxicity NOT HAZARDOUS.

Acute Aquatic Toxicity (ATE calculated) LC50: 820 - 840 mg/L.

Persistence and Degradability

The surfactants used are Readily biodegradable, per AS4351.

Bio accumulative potential

No bioaccumulation is expected.



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Mobility in soil	Due to its physico-chemical characteristics, highly mobile in the environment and will partition to the aquatic compartment.
Other adverse effects	Not available
Environmental Protection	Do not discharge this material into waterways.

14. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

15. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

ADG	Not classified as Dangerous Goods.
IMDG Marine Pollutant	No
HAZCHEM	None allocated.
Land Transport (ADG)	
UN Number	None allocated.
Proper shipping name	None allocated.
HAZCHEM Code	None allocated.
Special Provisions	None allocated.
Packing Group	None allocated.
Packaging Method	None allocated.
Segregation	None allocated.

16. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification:	Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of
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	Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.
SUSMP	S6
ADG Code	Non allocated
AICIS	All ingredients present on Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

17. OTHER INFORMATION

This safety data sheet has been prepared by austechemicals www.auschem.com.

Date of issue / Revision: 6th December 2024
Reason for revision: Reflect change of chemical makeup of the product

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Bitron International Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

Abbreviations and acronyms

- ADG Code:** Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.
- AICIS:** Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme.
- CAS Number:** Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
- GHS:** Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- HAZCHEM:** An emergency action code of numbers and letters which gives information to emergency services.
- HSIS:** Hazardous Substances Information System
- IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer.
- NTP:** National Toxicology Program (USA).
- SDS:** Safety Data Sheet
- STEL:** Short Term Exposure Limit.
- SUSMP:** Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
- TWA:** Time Weighted Average.
- UN Number:** United Nations Number.



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Literature references Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals – Code of Practice (Safe Work Australia)

GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Safe Work Australia)

Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations.

Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

“Australian Exposure Standards”. Safework Australia

Australian Code For The Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Road And Rail

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

Safety Data Sheets – individual raw materials – Suppliers

HSIS – Hazardous Substance Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.

HCIS – Hazardous Chemical Information System – National Safe Work Australia Data Base.

ECHA – European Chemicals Agency

Disclaimer *This SDS summarizes at the date of issue our best knowledge of the health and safety hazard information of this product, and in particular how to safely handle and use this product in the workplace. Since the supplier cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, review this SDS in the context of how the user intends to handle and use the product in the workplace. If clarification or further information is needed to ensure that an appropriate assessment can be made, the user should contact this supplier.*